The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, AND COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

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	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
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One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

"Ah, this is the country! How quiet it seems after the bustle of the city, and how deliciously fragrant the air is! But it's warm, though. I wonder if I'm near my destination."

Pausing, the soliloquizer transfers his satchel from his right hand to his left, while with his handkerchief he wipes his brow.

Just then, chancing to glance over the low stone wall beside him, he sees a charming picture.

Seated upon the daisied grass beneath the shade of an old tree, is a young girl, busily wreathing her straw hat with roses.

A great cluster nestles at the throat of her cambric dress, while another fastens her belt. The delicate pink harmonizes with the tints of her own perfect complexion, while wound about her small head are a wreath of soft braids, whose purely golden hue would make a society girl sick with envy.

After gazing until he is satisfied, the stranger coughs gently but audibly.

As the girl looks up and sees that she is observed she springs to her feet.

"I beg your pardon for alarming you," the young man hastens to say. "Can you direct me to Brierwood Farm? I was told that it was a couple of miles from the station, and as I have been walking some time I thought that I must be near it."

A charming smile breaks over the lovely face, as the girl recovering her self-possession, answers him with the welcome announcement:

"You thought rightly, sir. This is Brierwood Farm."

With a light spring the young man clears the fence and comes to her side.

"I must confess that I am very glad. It is the essence of coolness and shadow here, but out upon the open road the sun is scorchingly hot. Is Mr. Arnold at home?"

"No, sir, but my aunt is."

As they walked together to the house, under the welcome shade of the green trees, the stranger says, smiling:

"If Mrs. Arnold is your aunt, why, then, we must be cousins. My name is Rupert Arnold, and my father is related to Mr. Arnold."

"I am Rose May, the niece of Mr. Arnold's wife," the girl replies as frankly.

"Appropriately named," the young man says pleasantly, with a significant glance at the flowers that adorn so lavishly his companion's simple toilette. "I hope you will allow me the friendly privileges of a cousin, even if we cannot claim the relationship through ties of blood."

"Have you ever been to the farm before?" Rose asks.

"Yes, once, when I was a little chap of five years. But that's a long while ago."

"It must be," Rose answers demurely.

By this time they are at the farmhouse door, which stands hospitably open, and, ushering their visitor into the sitting-room, Rose hastens to apprise her aunt of the arrival.

"A perfect little jewel! How she will shine in the golden setting that awaits her, and how glad I am that I fell in with mother's views!" Rupert Arnold thinks as he answers her smile and listens until the last echo of her light step dies away.

"I am on my summer vacation, and remembering that my father and cousins are out this way, I thought I would look them up. He was speaking of your husband the other day, lamenting that his busy life prevented him from keeping track of his relatives." Rupert explains, later.

The cordiality of his reception leaves him nothing to desire, and when Farmer Arnold urges him to spend the remaining weeks of his vacation at Brierwood Farm he willingly assents.

Of course, in that time his acquaintance with Rose makes rapid progress, and Rupert soon flatters himself that he has sounded the height and depth of her simple mind.

Her beauty is of a kind that could never pall—that he acknowledges; but to the habitue of society, the absolute truth and candor of her character after the first cease to interest.

"However, do not fear, mother, dear, that I am going to spoil your plans. Although I must confess that, after the girls of our set, this country maiden's attractions pale, still a hundred thousand is not to be picked up every day, and, if possible, I do not mean the tidy little sum to go to any other than—your dutiful son, RUPERT."

Such is the conclusion of an epistle Rupert dispatches to his mother during his stay at the farm, and which brings a smile to the receiver's face of mingled amusement and gratification.

But Rose is not so transparent as Rupert deems her to be, and has already formed her own opinion of the visitor, who is so pronounced in his admiration of herself, and who has so eagerly availed himself of the privilege tacitly permitted him of calling her by the title of his cousin.

She by no means disliked him; his vivacity and companionableness would preclude that; but she gauges rightly the vanity and shallowness of his character, and when she mentally compares him to some one else who towers as high above him in mental attributes as he does in stature, could Rupert read the verdict, chagrin would mark him for its own. As it is, however, he leaves the farm with his self-satisfaction unimpaired.

"A season in town to complete what the last two weeks have begun, and Rupert, old fellow, your future's assured. No more need to quail before the governor's eyes when the dues come pouring in! As to fun and freedom a Benedict is as much his own master as a bachelor, if he chooses to be."

Such are the thoughts that fill the young man's mind as the train bears him upon his homeward journey.

Two months go by and then two letters come to Brierwood farm, one addressed to Mr. Arnold, the other for Rose.

They are both from Mrs. Arnold. Rupert's mother, and contain an urgent invitation for Rose to visit her uncle's cousin in their city home.

The letters are worded with such graceful tact and such warm cordiality, that even had the wish to say no been strong, it would have been difficult to do so.

"Would you like to go, Rosebud, to see with your own eyes what the wonderful city is like?"

Rose's brown eyes fairly shine.

"Indeed I would!" she cries.

"And John—what does he say?" the old man asks, with a glance in the direction of the tall young man, who leaning against the mantel-piece, is gazing with a world of ardent tenderness and admiration at the fairy golden-haired girl, whose animated face turns to him at her uncle's query.

"That I shall be glad for Rosebud to have a chance to see the gay world and its doings before she settles down into the humdrum existence of a farmer's wife," he says, heartily.

And so it is settled; and Rose departs for a three-months' visit to the Arnold's home. At first the dazzling gaiety and constant round of pleasures bewilder and almost frighten the little country girl.

But she soon learns to take everything as a matter of course, and to enter into and enjoy it all.

Society dearly loves a sensation—something novel and out of the ordinary—and, were Rose less carefully trained in purity and truth, her head would surely be turned by the adulation that her fresh young beauty creates wherever she goes.

But those who love Rose need have no fear for her. Instead of spoiling, the brilliant scenes in which she is a participant only serve to amuse and divert her, and to form matter for the voluminous letters that wend their way weekly to Brierwood Farm, and to another home in the village some few miles distant, where they are perused by manly eyes that grow soft and tender as they read.

One morning the Arnold residence welcomes three new guests in the persons of Mrs. Arnold's sister and her two daughters.

The day passed amid pleasant conversation, and, at length, in the hour between sundown and dusk, a game of hide-and-seek is proposed by one of the young people.

Slipping quietly into the library, Rose ensconces herself snugly behind the draperies of the bay-window.

Hardly had she done so when the door opens and Mrs. Arnold and her sister enter.

Rose does not stir, thinking that the room's sudden accession of inmates will ensure her own security, for, of course, both ladies will disavow having seen any of the hiders.

They began at once to converse.

"How handsome Rupert is," Mrs. Moore says. "Maria, when is his engagement to Miss Martelle to be consummated?"

"Oh, that was off six months ago," Mrs. Arnold answers. "Her father failed disastrously, and, of course, with Rupert's ideas and tastes, she was no longer a suitable wife for him. He seized the first opportunity to withdraw."

"In that case, Maria, I must ask you if you consider a country farmer's niece the proper person to throw into daily association with a young man whose fancy will be in great peril from her face, which, I must confess, is the prettiest I have ever seen?"

"Spare yourself any anxiety on that score, Sarah, dear. Let me tell you something. That girl, although as yet no one knows it but my husband and Rupert and myself, is an heiress. You remember meeting the old eccentric Hugh Hayden at my house? Well, he died three months ago and left my husband the sole manager of his estate, the whole bulk of which he left, entirely disregarding his only child whom he had disinherited years before, to the daughter of a woman whom he had loved and been separated from in early youth.

"Of course, as my husband was his lawyer and confidential friend, no one but ourselves as yet know the tenor of the will. I no sooner heard of it than I saw at once this was just the chance for Rupert. His father is in easy circumstances, but by no means able to shoulder Rupert's extravagances. Do not think that I am disparaging my son; he is only what his education has made him, and not one whit wilder than others of his sort. Once settled down with a rich wife he will be all that his relatives can wish."

"But the girl—you do not seem to think of her in the matter," Mrs. Moore suggests.

"Oh, she admires Rupert exceedingly. He has played his game well."

"Ah, I see!"

And Rose, listening with flushed cheeks and indignant eyes, sees, too.

A few hours later, in the conservatory, whither Rupert had led her apart from the rest, she listens while in tones of well-stimulated ardor he pleads his suit.

She waits until he pauses, then looking up straight into his eyes, she says quietly, with an emphasis upon the first word:

"Cousin Rupert, you surely would not have spoken as you have just now had you known that the girl you addressed was already betrothed." But to counteract any disappointment this knowledge may cause you, let me hasten to assure you that, although Rose May has recently been left a large fortune, she will be in no wise benefited by it, for under no consideration could she be induced to accept a farthing that rightfully belongs to another. You look amazed. Yes, I know all."

Rupert's face of utter astonishment and embarrassment is a study. When Rose rises with all the dignity of an injured queen, he can only gaze at her speechless, and when she goes he makes no attempt to detain her.

He is foiled, and his mother's well-laid scheme is a failure—there is no doubt of that. And with a perturbed mind he seeks the latter to confer with her upon the unpleasant surprise he has just received.

He finds her prepared, for, with her usual frankness, the instant she left his side Rose had gone directly to Mrs. Arnold.

Never before in all her short life has the girl felt so outraged in every fiber of her being. She longs to flee at once from an atmosphere where treachery and duplicity lurk beneath the guise of courtesy and pretended affection.

As swiftly as it is possible her arrangements for departure are completed.

Mrs. Arnold makes no endeavor to detain her. For once her worldly tact deserts her, for by her own words she has condemned herself.

A few evenings later, with her hand clasped in her lover's, Rose relates to him a part of the above—only a part, for she speaks alone of the inheritance that has so unexpectedly been left to her.

She means—oh, subtle Rose!—to try this lover, who seems everything that is noble and just. Her recent experience has raised our little country maiden from the unsuspicious trust and faith with which her young eyes have hitherto regarded everything and everybody.

John's face grows very grave as he listens.

"And as it possible, Rose," he exclaims, "that you, with your high sense of honor, would accept an inheritance that rightfully belongs to this man's disinherited child?"

His tone of rebuke and remonstrance is too unmistakable to be misunderstood.

For a moment Rose remains silent; then looking up with a gleeful laugh, she nestles closer to his side.

"I knew just what you would think and say, my good-hearted John, and I, too, quite agree with you. I have my fortune—a richer one than gold mines could give. What care I for any other?"

And so, through the nobility of character of a perfect stranger, a poor husband and wife in the far West have cause to give thanks when, in the midst of dire straits, a fortune, lifting them for ever beyond want and suffering, comes unexpectedly to them.

Poverty of Presidents.

MOST OF THE NATION'S RULERS DYING POOR.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENTS FROM WASHINGTON DOWN TO GARFIELD.

If you will look back over the list, writes the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, you will see that from the beginning most of our Presidents have been poor men. George Washington was, perhaps, the wealthiest of them and Rutherford B. Hayes will perhaps rank next. John Adams, at the age of 66, after twenty-six years of continuous public service, retired to his little estate at Quincy, Mass., with barely enough property to give him the needs of life on a farm. Thomas Jefferson had to borrow something less than $10,000 of a Richmond bank to pay his debts before he left the White House, and the history of the last seventeen years of his life is one of almost constant financial embarrassment. President Madison left some property at the time of his death, but his widow, the peerless Dolly, was for a time dependent on the bread and meat furnished her by an old negro servant, and her last days were made easy only by Congress buying of her for $30,000 the manuscript notes of the debates of the Constitutional Convention which Madison had taken. President Monroe, though he declined, it is said, $358,000 from the government for his public services, died very poor in New York. John Quincy Adams must have received over half a million dollars in government salaries, and he is one of the few Presidents who again took up public life after he left the White House. He remained in retirement only about a year, and then entered the Lower House of Congress. After about sixteen years of service there he died in the Capital in 1848, exclaiming, "This is the end of earth, I am content." Andrew Jackson gained nothing in wealth from his White House salary. It cost him, he says, every cent of it to pay his expenses, and the most of the proceeds of his cotton crop in addition. He returned from Washington at the close of his second term with just $90 in his pocket, to find his farm going to ruin, and himself so deeply in debt that he had to sell part of his land to get out. Van Buren was a close, cautious, money-making fellow. He got good law fees and began to learn economy while saving enough as a young man to get married. At his estate at Lindenwald, where he lived during his last years, he was surrounded with comforts. President Harrison owned a farm in Ohio when he was inaugurated President. It was safe to say he was poor, for he had been lately doing the drudgery of a clerk of the courts at Cincinnati. President Tyler supplied much of the money which ran the White House out of his own pocket, and Congress would not pay the salary of his own private secretary. Moderately wealthy while here at Washington, he left little to his children, and one of his sons is now a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington. Zach Taylor was by no means wealthy when he died in the White House. James K. Polk left a big house and enough to keep his widow, and Millard Fillmore, who started life as a wood carder, died ten years ago with enough of an estate to create a lawsuit over the sanity of his second wife. James Buchanan did not leave such an estate as enabled Harriet Lane to keep Wheatlands, and within the past year it has been advertised for sale. Buchanan spent all his salary as President at Washington, and what he had left after paying his White House expenses he gave in charity. Abraham Lincoln died poor, and it was due to Congress that his family was provided for. Andrew Johnson went back to his house at Greenville, Tenn., where he started life as a tailor. He died by a stroke of paralysis, and left no fortune behind. Of the other Presidents Grant's necessities are agitating the country to-day, and Garfield's family is wealthy only through the voluntary subscriptions of the people. Truly, as Sidney Smith used to say, "There is nothing so expensive as glory."

An astronomical observation of an earthquake was lately made by the director of the observatory at Nice France. He was watching one of Saturn's moons at the moment of the shock, and the motion imparted to his telescope caused the celestial object to appear to move some fifteen or twenty seconds to the right.

After ten years of experiment, the superintendant of the porcelain factory at Sevres, Mons. Lauth, thinks he has produced a porcelain identical with that of China, and far superior to the famous old Sevres.

The Father at Home.

Some fathers fail to gain their children's confidence by an apparent lack of sympathy. On the other hand, few young people ever take the trouble to put themselves in their father's place—imagine how he must feel this or that behavior, how a disrespectful word or look insults him, or how a voluntary confidence is prized by him. There are many things, no doubt, which boys and girls do not care to speak of before their father; but they do not know how hurt *pater familias* feels when a conversation is stopped upon his entering the room, when he is made to feel that he is not one of the circle—that he is a power to be respected and propitiated, but no more. Very often a man has himself to blame for this state of things, but not always. Often it is mere love of secrecy which make girls especially exclude their father as much as possible from a knowledge of their doings, their fears and hopes. With some this reticence must be necessary. Confidences would only be met with suspicion or blame or ridicule. But most men have a tender spot in their hearts, even for the weakness and foolishness of "their own flesh," and feel pained when they are silently condemned as unworthy of confidence. *Pater familias* may be too proud to show that he feels hurt. He may wrap himself up in dignity and affect a contempt for the trifling concerns of the girls; he may even repel the first advances, but his heart may be exclaiming bitterly against the coldness and hardness which excludes him from the knowledge of his daughter's mind and heart which is given to half a dozen school girl friends. A girl owes much to her father, even if he has not been to her all that a parent ought to be. He has had to work hard, very probably, that her bread and butter might be secured. He has borne cares, anxieties, struggles, temptations, at which she can but guess—of which she can form no real conception. If he is hard and unsympathetic some allowance for the nervous irritation of an over-worked or anxious man may surely be made. And a girl never, we believe, has conception how precious she is in her father's eyes. Rough words and cold or angry looks may seem to disprove it, but it is true, nevertheless. More, even, in a sense, than his wife, she appeals to his protective care. He may scold or slight her, but let any real harm threaten her and she will see that to touch her is to touch the apple of his eye. The day comes, no doubt, when her allegiance and sympathy are transferred to another in right of a still higher claim. There is little wonder if poor *pater familias* looks askance on him at first and is slow to admit that he is the one at whose coming his reign must end. It is the way of nature, and it must be so. But it is hard. A father often loses more on his daughter's marriage than her mother does. "My daughter's my daughter all her life." But a father's right changes entirely when the ring is put on the finger. Till the fairy prince comes; then, let *pater familias* be considered and deferred to, and, if necessary, humored. Let him not be made to feel that bare duty is to be paid to him. Let him not feel himself a stranger in his own house. For many a little sacrifice, many a gentle or patient word, unnoticed, unacknowledged at the time, and soon forgotten by her who renders it, lives in the memory of him who receives it.—*Waverly.*

Jefferson's First Inauguration.

Down at the Congressional Library in Washington, is a musty old file of the *National Intelligencer*, from which the following account of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration is taken:

At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, 1801, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about 12 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the Capital under the discharge of artillery. On his entry into the Senate chamber, where were assembled the Senate and the House of Representatives, the members rose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took. After a few moments of silence, Mr. Jefferson rose and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled here. Having seated himself for a short period, he again arose, and approached the Clerk's table, where the oath was administered by the Chief Justice, after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens. As soon as he withdrew, a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

It often pays to patronize home industry. A Bradford man has just discovered this. He sent all the way to Boston for a suit of furniture, and when it arrived it proved to have been manufactured in Bradford and shipped to Boston to sell. No one has a right to ask patronage for an inferior article simply because it is home-made, but the man who goes away from his home place to buy without inquiring whether he could get as good and as cheap an article at home deserves and gets very little sympathy when he loses money by the operation.

The value of sulphate of iron as a plant food has been tested by an English chemist, Mr. A. B. Griffiths. The use of fifty pounds per acre increased the yield of beans from 28 bushels to 44, of turnips from 13 tons to 16½, but produced little effect on cereals.

Dynamite is made of glycerine-oil and nitric acid mixed in sawdust. Anybody can make it and there is no law to prevent it, nor is there a law restricting the sale of it.

The Sub-Treasury Building.

The following account of the Sub-Treasury building on Wall Street, New York, is taken from the *World*:

It is generally supposed that the enormous building which the sojourner in Washington sees on his right as he steps out of Willard's hotel, upon Pennsylvania avenue, and which the courteous native explains is the United States Treasury, contains the great bulk of Uncle Sam's wealth and is the bank from which disbursements are always made. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Government of the United States does the principal banking business, not in the provincial town of Washington, D. C., but here at the money centre of the country. Ninety per cent. of the cash payments made by Uncle Sam during the year are from the old granite building at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets in this city, where Washington was inaugurated as the first President. If so large a percentage of the country's monetary obligations are met at the New York Sub-Treasury, it follows of necessity that a correspondingly large portion of the country's wealth is stored here. As a matter of fact there was in the building at Wall and Nassau streets on the first day of the present year a cash balance of exactly $141,284,033.88, and there is today a still larger stock of gold, silver and paper money on hand in this repository. No building in the country is better adapted to the safe-keeping of this wealth. Very few New Yorkers have any idea of the glorious strength of this fine old edifice, which, up to the year 1863, served as a Custom-House, and which since its conversion into a Government treasury has been transformed by skillful army engineers into a veritable fortress for the protection of the nation's money.

TOM ACTON AT WORK.

On the left of the main entrance is the private office of Sub-Treasurer Thomas C. Acton, a gentleman whose hair is snowy white, who seems to realize the tremendous responsibility that is placed on his shoulders in being made the custodian of such a tremendous storehouse of riches, but who evidently feeds and sleeps well, notwithstanding, and whose affable manners, as well as business-like administration have gained him many friends. The officers on the right as you enter from Wall street are occupied by Deputy Assistant-Treasurer William Shearer, and Messrs. P. P. Chew and U. S. Grant (the latter a nephew of the General), who have charge of the bond division. Iron railings divide the main building under the shapely rotunda into two parts, leaving the broad space between for visitors. Back of the left-hand railing are the officials who pay out Uncle Sam's enormous revenue. The Cashier's department proper is superintended by J. M. Floyd, while the pay division is in charge of William B. Bancker and E. W. Hall. On the other side of this main corridor, securely ensconced from burglars and would-be thieves, are the officials whose duty it is to receive the car-loads of money which the Government from all sources daily receives. Mr. F. C. Field fills the responsible position of superintendent and Mr. H. B. Burr is head bookkeeper. It needs only the statement that all the receipts of the New York Custom House, the New York Post-Office, Internal revenue offices all over the Eastern, Middle and Atlantic States, together with about twelve hundred of the principal post-offices and custom-houses of the country, turn their cash receipts into the New York Sub-Treasury, to show the enormous revenue that is received.

THE INTERIOR VIEW.

On the other hand, there is paid out from this branch treasury millions of dollars in pensions, for interest on bonds and for the salaries of Government officers—civic, military and naval. The checks quarterly given to holders of United States four per cent. and other bonds are almost invariably drawn upon the New York Sub-Treasury. Mr. Vanderbilt receives his enormous quarterly check direct from Washington, deposits it in his own bank, from which in course of time it finds its way to this establishment.

THE TURRET ON THE ROOF.

Double doors separate that portion of the Treasury Building which is roofed by the rotunda from the rear portion of the building resting upon Pine street. The same broad corridor extends from these doors to the Pine street entrance, and opening upon this hallway, behind massive iron railings, are the two divisions of the coin department, under the superintendence of Mr. George Ashley. In this department all coin received is counted, weighed and put in canvas bags for deposit in the vaults. The first division deals only with silver dollars and gold coin: in the second division smaller pieces of silver are carefully handled. From Texas in the South to Minnesota in the North great packages of silver dollars arrive daily by express, for which is given in interchange silver certificates. The Government has coined about $110,000,000 worth of silver dollars, for which silver certificates have been issued up to within $40,000,000 of the total amount. It is a grievous error to suppose that the immense volume of coined silver in the United States is the property of the Government. In the offices on the right of the hallway above referred to coin in small amounts is received. For sums of $20, or its multiple in silver, silver certificates are exchanged, and a multitude of clerks are kept busy in this task, the elevated and surface railroads and the larger retail stores furnishing them most of the business.

Many columns would be necessary to give anything like an accurate description of the money vaults with which the New York Sub-Treasury is supplied. The "silver vault," which is under the coin department, is 50 feet long, 30 feet wide and 12 feet high. The passageway, gained only by the opening of the tremendous steel door, leads through the vault, with twelve cells, having grated iron doors opening from it on either side. There are $35,000,000 in silver stored in this vault, the weight of which treasure is 1,000 tons. The money is put up in cotton-duck bags containing $1000 each. This vault was built in 1878. The gold vaults are on the floor above. There are two of them exactly alike, 18 feet long 12 feet wide and 12 feet high. They are approached through vestibules 10 feet long and 8 feet wide. At the entrance to each vestibule are two chilled-steel doors provided with time locks, two doors of the same character being placed between the end of the vestibule and the opening to the vaults proper.

These invulnerable storehouses were built in 1863. Their floors consisting of tempered steel, rest upon thirty feet of solid masonry; their walls and roofs are composed of two sets of steel plates, three-eighths of an inch thick. Between these inner and outer steel walls is a space of four inches, which is filled up with round iron balls. A burglar, even though he should have abundant time for operations, would on driving his drill through the outer steel wall, encounter a spherical mass of iron which, when pierced, would make room for innumerable other iron balls, rendering his progress towards vast wealth stale and unprofitable. Each of these gold vaults is provided with 120 iron chests set into the walls. One hundred and five of these chests have a storehouse capacity each for $500,000 in gold. Fifteen of them being able to accommodate $1,000,000 in gold each. A little vault on the main floor is devoted to the safe-keeping of pennies. These much-abused coins are as carefully wrapped up as their golden and silvery cousins and there is to-day $300,000 worth of them in this repository.

Immediately over the coin department is the coupon interest room under the superintendence of Mr. P. H. Bound. It is in this room that checks are drawn for those fortunate individuals who with the simple assistance of a pair of shears are able to provide bread for their suffering families. Mr. Cræsus Jones tears a coupon from his 4 per cent bond. Mr. Bound receives it with a smile and hands him what is known as a memorandum check for the amount due. Mr. Jones presents it on the lower floor and gets his money.

Across the hall from the coupon department is a room full of busy clerks, wherein the accounts of all the disbursing officers of the Government are written up and balanced. Mr. George W. Yates has charge of this department, assisted by twelve clerks, and it is a pretty commentary upon the degree of efficiency to which system can be carried that Mr. Yates in thirty seconds can lay his hand on any draft, check or memorandum given by any Government disbursing officer upon the Sub-Treasury within the past twenty years.

In the top story of the fine old granite building there is an armory. Repeating rifles, Gatling guns, Colt's revolver, hand grenades, with many rounds of powder and ball, fill a fire proof room which is presided over by a good looking young man whose chief grievance with life seems to be that as yet no bloodthirsty and avaricious mob has attacked this particular one of Uncle Sam's treasuries. It is the opinion of this gentleman that not even the Seventh Regiment backed by the gallant Sixty ninth, were they so unlawfully disposed, could take the treasure from the hands of the clerical force employed therein. To the bewildered reporter he pointed out strange casements with mock shutters which in case of necessity, could be pushed beyond their frames out beyond the walls of the building, providing famous perches for valiant riflemen. The roof of the treasury which is composed of solid stone block, is provided with iron turrets from which Gatling guns, hand grenades and repeating rifles could be used with great efficiency.

It is probably not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that an immense number of d

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

DULY INAUGURATED ON WEDNESDAY.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout,
When the New is coming in,
When the Old goes out!

Though weary of corruption and the banded hosts of wrong,
The people waited patiently, but waited rather long,
Because they knew that truth was great, and virtue still was strong.

When patience was exhausted they no longer stood in doubt,
But speedily and swiftly put corruption's crew to rout,
And made them scamper to the tune of Turn the Rascals out!

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout!
Be the stirring chorous now,
Turn the Rascals Out!

The past has had its glory, and has had its fill of shame,
When foul dishonor perched upon the gleaming crest of fame,
And place and trust were treated as a gambler's swindling game.

The Present brings its promise, and the burdened people pray
That all the old abuses may be quickly swept away,
And cleaner, better times begin on this auspicious day.

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout,
When the New is coming in,
When the Old goes out!

N. Y. World.

On Monday evening President Cleveland and party drove quietly to a station about three miles from Albany, where a special train awaited them, and started for Washington, which place they reached on Tuesday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The party consisted of Mr. Cleveland, his brother and sistor, his niece Miss Hastings, Col. Lamont and family, and Daniel Manning and wife. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, sleeper and hotel car. The railroad company tendered the free use of the train, but the President-elect rejected the offer, and insisted on paying for it.

On their arrival at Washington through some misunderstanding the committee was not at the depot to meet the President's party, but after a little delay carriages were obtained and the party was driven to the Arlington hotel where elegant quarters were prepared for them. Mr. Cleveland received during the day and in the afternoon he called on President Arthur at the White House, where he was shown through every room. An hour was spent in pleasant conversation and then Mr. Cleveland returned to the Arlington.

The sub-committee appointed by the Inauguration General Reception Committee to welcome the President-elect to Washington called on him by appointment at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Their Chairman, Richard T. Merrick, after introducing his fellow members, expressed the welcome in a few well chosen words, and Gov. Cleveland felicitously returned his acknowledgments. Informal conversation ensued for some little time, and the committee then individually took their leave.

Washington was never before so crowded. About 15,000 people went from Philadelphia alone, the State Militia numbered 7500, and this was only from one State. Crowds kept pouring in on every train until the throng was immense. From every State and Territory, from every city and hamlet, still they came and when the procession was formed on Pennsylvania Avenue no such scene was ever before witnessed.

THE INAUGURATION.

Precisely at 12:30 p. m., on Wednesday, the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order:

Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the president-elect.

The committee on arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the president-elect, ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents and associate justices of the supreme court.

The vice-president, secretary and members of the senate occupied seats further on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the president and the heads of the departments. The retired general of the army, the lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who had by name received the thanks of Congress, governors and ex-governors of states and ex-members of the senate, took their seats just behind the president.

At 12:40 p. m., the president elect arose and began delivering his inaugural address which was short and occupied only about 15 minutes in delivery. At its close Mr. Cleveland turned to the chief justice and bowing to him said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the chief justice rose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again. Th president-elect stood facing the chief justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenney, of the supreme court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edge volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Mr. Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and after President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was the first to congratulate him, the cheering was long and loud.

President Arthur held his final reception at the White House on Tuesday night. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet Ministers, personal friends in the Senate and House were present.

LAWS ENACTED AT WASHINGTON.

The following bills passed both houses at Washington and became laws during the ten months' session of the forty-eighth Congress just adjourned. Bills to establish a bureau of labor; to establish a bureau of animal industry; to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among other domestic animals; to repeal the test-oath of 1862; to limit to a period of three years the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violation of internal revenue laws; to establish a bureau of navigation in the bureau of navigation in the treasury department; to grant letter-carriers at free delivery offices fifteen days' leave of absence with pay in each year; to provide retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for thirty years or upwards; to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and other periodical publications of the second class when sent by other than the publisher or news agent to one cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (the Dingley shipping bill); to equalize the rank of graduates of the naval academy upon their appointment to the various corps; to provide civil government for Alaska; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in United States government bonds or security of foreign governments; to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, to make all public roads and highways post-roads; to make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employe of the United States acting under the authority of the United States or any department thereof; to authorize the national academy of sciences to recieve and hold trust funds for promotion of science and for other purposes; to relieve from charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave, to provide for the location of a braach home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, in the state of Oregon; to reorganize the inspector general's department of the army; to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring them to the court of claims; to prohibit importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country; to declare the fofeiture of land grants to aid the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad; to provide for the erection of a building to contain the records, library and museum of the medical department of the army; to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

Cleveland on Silver Coinage.

A number of Congressmen favoring a continuation of the coinage of silver, recently wrote a letter to President Cleveland urging him to refrain from committing himself on the subject. The following is his reply:

"To the Hon. A. J. Warner and others, members of the Forty-eighth Congress.

"GENTLEMEN: The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and, indeed obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value" in section 14 of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates respresenting such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, it has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of the United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These are facts which, as they do not admit of difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress, and in the records of the New York Clearing-House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal Government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate were it now to follow upon a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow-citizen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Albany, Feb. 24, 1885.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6, 1885.

The streets of Washington are crowded with visitors who have come to the inauguration, and who improve their time while waiting for that event, by visiting the museums, art galleries, Departments, and other places of interest that this city, more than any other, affords. Old men may be seen among them, those who have not been in Washington since the inaugural ceremonies of the last Democratic President, and who look with admiration at the improvements that have taken place since then, and at the extensive preparations that are going on. The streets, the hotels, the shops, and the faces have a holiday appearance, and of course, the festivities on the fourth of March are the all absorbing topic.

The President-elect will arrive tomorrow night, and will be escorted to the Arlington hotel by an appointed committee. His first glimpse of his future home on the morning of the inauguration will be pleasant, for, from the windows of the Arlington, beyond trees, fountains, and Lafayette park, an excellent view of the White House can be obtained. At about ten o'clock, Mr. Cleveland will proceed to the Executive mansion, accompanied by a committee of Senators where he will be introduced to President, and they will go together, in an open carriage, in the midst of a grand civic and military procession, to the Capitol.

A broad stand has been erected on the Eastern front of the Capitol, and there the President elect will take his oath of office, and the President will deliver his inaugural address. Only a few hundreds will be able to hear his voice, but tens of thousands can see for the first time a Democratic President. After the ceremonies, President Cleveland and ex-President Arthur will quickly proceed to the White House, and after lunching, will take their places on a covered stand that has been erected in the grounds of the Presidential mansion, and review the procession. The latter will be five miles in length and embrace about twenty-five thousand. It will approach the Presidential stand from different reutes Its line of march will include portions of Pennsylvania avenue, Twenty-second street; Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, and K street. During the progress of the procession, Pennsylvania avenue will be kept entirely clear from curb to curb, both from vehicles and people, and the police have orders to arrest any one incroaching upon the street. This will prevent crowding the line of march and will add greatly to the effect of the spectacle.

If it is a pleasant day, the pageant will be grand. The bright uniforms of the soldiers, the martial music, the thronging crowds, the gay draperies of bunting, red, white and blue, and the numerous decorations will make the panorama one long to be remembered.

The ball room is at last in readiness for its many distinguished guests. At least ten thousand are expected to attend, and under the dazzling electric lights the scene will be truly brilliant. The walls are draped with velvet bordered with gold, elegant silk banners, and patriotic designs. Huge plate glass mirrors are placed here and there, and flowers will be everywhere. A mammoth floral chair will be placed at one end of the hall for the President, and a superbly finished room has been prepared for his temporary use. The ventilation, heating and lighting capabilities of the ball room have been tested, and found nearly perfect. No matter how many persons attend, the hall will not be crowded. The gallery alone can seat three thousand persons, and five thousand can easily waltz at once in the space allotted for dancing, and there will be abundant room for promenaders. It is estimated that six hundred persons can be served at the same time in the supper rooms. A fire company will be kept constantly on duty in the building.

There is some talk of opening the ball room on the fifth of March for a small fee, so that those who felt unable to pay five or ten dollars for admission to the regular bill, might at least be gratified with a site of the decorations, and wander around in the "banquet hall deserted."

Republican Partisanship.

The practical defeat of Mr. Randall's proposition to give the Secretary of the Treasury the power to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar in his discretion cannot of course be fairly regarded as the work of either party. In the vote Democrats and Republicans were found on both sides.

But the proposition came from the Democratic side. The Republicans could have secured its anoption if they had chosen to do so. The vote stood 145 against Mr. Randall's motion and 118 in its favor. Of the 144 Republican members 53 voted against it and 47 ran away and dodged the vote.

We do not desire to remove the responsibility from the Democrats who voted against the proposition. But the Republicans, Mugwumps and case-hardened, have professed intense anxiety to suspend the silver coinage, and they are in harmony in the poor excuse they make for not adopting a method for doing so when the opportunity offered.

The Mugwump *Times* asserts that there were a certain number of Republican Representatives who would not consent to leave the suspension "to the discretion of the next Secretary of the Treasury."

The case-hardened *Tribune* says that enough Republicans could not be found who would vote "to put the thing entirely in the hands of an untried President" and to "trust an absolutely unknown man with such a power."

This excuse is ridiculous. If the power to suspend had been put into the hands of this "absolutely unknown man," pray how could he have used it to the public detriment?

If he had refused to exercise the power, the coinage would simply have gone on as it will go on now that Mr. Randall's proposition is defeated.

If he had exercised the power he would have done just what the Republicans who make the excuse profess to desire.

The conclusion is inevitable that the Republicans are better partisans than patriots. They would rather embarrass Mr. Cleveland's Administration than do what they believe would be a great good to the country.—*World.*

THE CABINET.

It is quite certain that the Cabinet portfolios are all disposed of. There may possibly be some changes from the generally accepted slate, but the indications are that the following persons will be President Cleveland's advisers: Secretary of State, Bayard of Delaware; Secretary of Treasury, Manning of New York; Attorney General, Garland of Arkansas; Secretary of Interior, Lamar of Mississippi; Secretary of Navy, Whitney of New York; Secretary of War, Endicott of Massachusetts; Postmaster General, Vilas of Wisconsin. As the nominations will not be sent in until after we go to press it is impossible to state more definitely who they will be.

A CONGRESSIONAL BLUNDER.

The vote on the silver bill last Friday resulted in a defeat of the proposition to give Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend the coinage for one year. The opposition was made up of both parties. The letter of Mr. Cleveland which we print in full, gives many satisfactory reasons why the coinage should be suspended. Mr. Randall led the anti-silver party, Mr. Storm voting with him. Congress has blundered in the failure to pass the measure.

The bill prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract has become a law.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at the Capital.

It is said that one of the grandest martial displays in Washington was the parade of the Pennsylvania National Guards, who, in a uniform that gave them the appearance of regular troops, turned out upon Pennsylvania avenue 8,000 strong. Their bearing, in spite of a necessarily uncomfortable night, was fine and soldierly, and as column after column marched with swinging stride up the flag burdened avenue towards the Capitol something of the splendor of the morrow's pageant was foretold. Arrived at the Capitol, the troops were drawn up in line and in the presence of a number of the Senators went through the manual of arms, their gun stocks ringing as the sound of a single blow at the command to order arms.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

A special despatch from New York dated Feb 27th, and based on reliable medical authority, says:

"Notwithstanding the rose-colored report of General Grant's health, recently given in a medical journal, the truth is that General Grant is a very sick man, and his death apparently not far distant. The public has no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system It is hoped that the affectation of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance that it is not the development of a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the large and inflamed tonge continues, making it painful to speak or swallow fluids, the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia and it seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth pulled to lessen neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip caused by his fall a year ago is still the source of great suffering and forbids physical exercise.

"It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes He works every day with bandaged head and an unremitting pain to finish his military autobiography or history of the war and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done. He has not taken the time to revise the first volume because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume."

GENERAL NEWS.

—A six days contest in roller-skating was started at Madison Square Garden N. Y., on Monday morning at 12:05. Thirty-three entered the race.

—Hon. F. E. Warren of Cheyenne has been appointed Governor of Wyoming territory. He is the first citizen-Governor the people of the territory have had.

—The college which has the largest number of graduates in the Forty-ninth Congress is the University of Virginia. Harvard stands second, Yale third.

—William E. Moses, Phila., has sued the Bell Telephone Company for rent in using the building as boxes for their overhead wires. A jury will be called upon to decide the matter.

—A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature providing that males and females shall not be allowed to use or occupy the floor of any roller skating rink in the state at the same time.

—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of Hon. James G. Blaine, died in Baltimore, Md., Tuesday morning Her remains were taken to Brownsville, Pa.

—Commissioner Butterworth, of the patent office, has rendered his decision in the great telephone case, granting the priority of the invention to Alexander Graham Bell in all claims of importance.

—As the train conveying New York county democracy emerged from the tunnel at Baltimore Tuesday evening, some villiain fired a shot at the train. The ball passed through the window and through the hat of one of the passengers.

—A clerk in a pawnbroker's office in Boston was fined $10 and costs a few days ago for selling rifles to two boys who had fallen victims to cheap literature, and wanted to go West and shoot Indians.

An anonymous letter was sent to the Mayor and Post Office officials at Philadelphia last week saying that a dynamite machine would be placed in position to blow up the Post Office on Friday evening last.

—Three thieves entered a grocery store in Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday night and attempted to rob in the presence of the owner and his wife. One man attempted to beat the owner over the head with a poker, while an other pushing his wife aside rifled the money drawer of about thirty dollars. The thieves made their escape.

—The freight house of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company at Albany, together with a number of freight cars were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss estimated at $100,000.

—President Arthur, according to the London *Truth*, is going to Europe early in July for several months. He intends to stay for some weeks in England before proceeding to the Continent for a tour.

—The latest discovery about Daniel Webster is that he never used a profane word. His greatness was what his contemporaries admired, but a Boston scoffer opines that his goodness is what the next generation will be asked to reverence him for.

—The last reception of Mrs. McElroy as hostess of the White House was given Saturday afternoon the 28th of February. The house was so crowded that a number of women fainted. President Arthur was present the last quarter of an hour of the reception.

—The Military Committee at Washington have made some important discoveries in connection with the management of the National Soldier's Home at the time Gen. B. F. Butler was President and Treasurer of the institution. General Butler has been called on for an explanation.

—Two freight trains were passing up the grade near Elmira Saturday last. The first train parted in the middle, and the second ran into the caboose of the first train crashing through it, and into a car containing ten tons of powder, causing a frightful explosion. The employes of the train fell flat upon the ground and escaped unhurt. They knew there was powder in the car.

—The jury in the Wainwright murder trial at Tom's River, N. J., announced their verdict on Saturday last, acquitting Mrs. Wainwright, and her children, George, Charles and Mary; and convicting Elson K. Rockwell of murder in the second degree. When the jury first retired it stood 8 to 4 in favor of murder in the first degree. The judge pronounced a sentence of twenty years in state prison at hard labor.

—It is written of Col. Ingersoll that he likes to go in a gorgeous barroom and spend an hoar or two in sitting by one of the tables, "indulging in a maddening succession of drinks of Vichy water." He never takes a drop of alcohol in these days. There was a time early in his career when he did it, but immediately after his marriage he stopped, and has seldom so much as touched a glass of wine since. He seems, however, to have just as good a time in the barroom as the men who accompany him and who quaff the foaming champagne.

—In one column of the Lawrence *American* is a paragraph about the Germans of that city who have been out of work this winter, and in some of whose families there is much destitution. In another is a letter from a young man in the Concord reformatory prison to a friend, in which he says: "This is a fine place. You do not know what sport we have, nor can you realize how we are fed." The editor thinks it lucky that virtue is its own reward, or such comparison as might be made between the poverty of the industrious worker and the comfort and contentment of the criminal might have a bad moral influence.

—In one of his speeches, delivered in New York, Mr. Webster said: "It has so happened that all the public services which I have rendered in the world in my day and generation have been connected with the general Government. I think I ought to make an exception. I was ten days a member of the Legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search of some good object in which I could be useful in that position; and, after much reflection, I introduced a bill which, with the general consent of both Houses of the Legislature, passed into a law, and is now a law of the State, which enacts that no man in the State shall catch front in any other manner than with the ordinary hook and line.

—A distillery has lately been put in operation in Charleston, S. C., for manufacturing oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine-wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar, and a quantity of inflamable gas and vegetable asphaltum. The oil alone is worth about twenty five cents a gallon, and is used by painters and shipbuilders. Apart from its commercial value, the process is interesting as showing how modern chemistry is able to supplant those old destructive chemical processes by which a single article was produced from a given material and all the rest wasted or ruined.

The Death that the Apostles Died.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Nero, St. Peter was crucified but with his head downward, affirming that he was unworthy to suffer in the same posture in which his Lord had suffered before him.

St. Paul was beheaded consequently allowed the privilege of a Roman citizen.

St. Andrew suffered martyrdom, he was first scourged, and seven lictors successively whipped his naked body.

St. James the Great was beheaded together with his informer, who confessed the Christian faith and both were beheaded at the same place.

St. John the Evangelist, died a natural death after being thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil. But the Almighty, who reserved him for further service in the vineyard of his son, restrained the heat, as he did the fiery furnace of old; he was transported to an almost desolate island in the Archipelago, called Patmos, and there wrote the book of Revelation. St. John continued to labor in the vineyard of his great master until death put an end to all his sufferings, which happened in the beginning of Trajan's reign, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

St. Philip was martyred, he was scourged and afterward being bound, was hanged against a pillar until dead.

BIBLE READER.

Deeds Recorded.

Locust Mt. Coal and Iron Company to Odd Fellows Lodge No. 586 of Centralia, Conyngham.

First Presbyterian church of Bloomsburg to town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg.

E. R. Ikeler and wife et. al. to town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg.

U. H. Ent sheriff to Samuel McKamey, Scott.

John W. Hoffman to M. E. Jackson, Briarcreek.

Alexander L. Smith to M. E. Jackson Briercreek.

Wilson Yeager, executor to Elizabeth Marks, Locust.

Phillip Heffron and wife to Joseph Lindsey, Centralia.

Matthias Tronsue to Nelson Tronsue, Scott.

Nelson Tronsue to B. Frank Zarr, Scott.

E. A. Sharretts et. al. to Elisha Hagenbuch and wife et. al. Mt. Pleasant.

H. F Bower and wife to Samuel Mellick, Orange.

John A. Fousston, administrator to Conrad Kreamer, Madison.

John S. Mann and wife to Thomas Brobst, Centre.

M. M. Hicks, et. al. administrator to Thomas Kocher, Centre.

B. M. I. F. Association to Samuel Bidleman, Bloomsburg.

Wm. J. Bidleman, executor to George Bidleman, et. al., Bloomsburg.

George Bidleman and wife, et. al. to Wm. J. Bidleman, Bloomsburg.

Elisha Hagenbuch and wife to Hiram Thomas, Mt. Pleasant.

John Zimmerman and wife to Thomas J. Hoffman, Locust.

F. M. Bates to Laura M. Vanderslice, Bloomsburg.

Moses Hower and wife to Lucas A. Fahringer, Catawissa.

The citizens B. & L. Association of Centralia to John Moran, Centralia.

David Leiby and wife to Edward Kremser, Franklin.

W. M. Bredbenner and wife to Rebecca Marteeney, Berwick.

Rebecca Marteeney to M. Bredbenner, Berwick.

William Ruckle and wife to Stewart Poust, Benton.

Samuel Swoyer and wife to Stephen Swoyer, Mifflin.

Henry Wanich and wife to Joseph Lamon, Berwick.

Richard Thompson to Elizabeth A. Hill, Berwick.

Joseph Cole to Abigail Cole, Pine.

Lloyd T. Conner, administrator to Philip Creasy, Centre.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL FOODS ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. apg 11-1 y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, March 14 1885.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands of Jonas Doty and lands of the estate of William Barrett and others, on the west by lands of the estate of John W. Belshline, on the north by lands of the estate of John W. Belshline, and on the south by lands of F. M. Pealer and others, containing 66 acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution as the property of Jacob M. Belshline, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Belshline. Fi. Fa.

Miller, Chisman, Knorr & Wintersteen, att'ys.

ALSO

all that certain house and lot situated at Buck Horn, Columbia county, Penna, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone in an alley, thence by lot of Joseph Snyder on the north, south fifty-nine and one-fourth east ten perches to a stone, thence Main street of Buck Horn south thirty-three degrees east seven and three-tenth perches to a stone by an alley, north fifty-nine and one-fourth degrees west ten perches to a stone, thence by an alley and lands of John Appleman north thirty-three degrees west six and eight-tenths perches to a stone to the place of beginning, containing seventy and one half perches of land strict measure be the same more or less whereon is erected a one story and a half frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of H. W. McReynolds vs. William S. Marshall, and to be sold as the property of Wm. S. Marshall.

Buckingham, att'y, Vend. Ex.

ALSO

all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Briarcreek to Orangeville, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south twenty-two and five-tenths perches to a stone thence by land of the heirs of Christian Muffley, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Muffley north twenty-two perches to a stone, thence along said road north eighty-five degrees west twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-five perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO

all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the above named township described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south three and a quarter degrees west twenty and five-tenths perches to east side of pine stump, thence by lands of Allen Shelhamer south eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-one and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north three and a quarter degrees east seventy and one-tenth perches, thence by above named land north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-one and two tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and ten perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Alfred Bower vs. William Kisner and to be sold as the property of William Kisner. Levari Facias.

Ikeler, atty. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated. GEORGE W. PETERMAN, Administrator, Muncy, Pa.

Feb 27-6t

A BIG OFFER! To induce them we are going to give away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send your name, address and express office at once. It is a great labor-saving invention. Address National Co., 25 Dey. st., N. Y.

March 6-4w d

FITS A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York. From Am. Journal of Medicine. "Dr. Ab. Meserole, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing we have heard of cases of over 20 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." Large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P.O. and Express address to Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

March 6-4w d

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS YOUNG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an auditor by the court, "to ascertain and report amounts due the respective heirs arising from allotments of different purparts under proceedings in partition," will attend at his office in Growers Building, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of March, A. D. 1885, for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend and establish their claims. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

Feb 25 1885

Feb 27-6t

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Orphans' Court & Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal and Real Estate!

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William J. Ikeler, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1885,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of A. J. Ikeler, on the east by lands of Eri and Joseph Ikeler, on the south by lands of Paxton Kline and A. K. Heacock, and on the west by land of Thomas Lore, containing

130 ACRES,

of land, more or less, a portion of which is well timbered with oak and chestnut. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with fruit trees of all kinds, being the homestead of the deceased. The buildings consisting of a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and large summer kitchen, large bank barn, with straw shed attached, wagon house, hog pen, large spring house with upper story for shop use, and other convenient out-buildings, a never failing spring of pure cold water in said spring house and good well of water near the house, and flowing streams of water through the fields.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of said deceased: stoves, carpets, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, stands, sofas, chairs, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also farming implements, sleigh hayrake, harrow, cultivator, sled, buggy, harness, lot of lumber, chickens, grain in the ground and farming utensils generally.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known by the undersigned on day of sale. In selling the real estate all grain in the ground and personal property on the premises are reserved. Possession given April 1st, 1885. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1885, before taking possession, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from April 1st, 1885.

ERI IKELER, Administrator.

Ikeler & Herring, Att'ys. feb. 27, 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Samuel H. Hagenbuch deceased, late of Orange twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Elwell, Att'y. W. H. HAGENBUCH, Administrator.

Feb 27-6 w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$	90
Rye " "		70
Corn " "		50
Oats " "		22
Flour per barrel	5	00
Cloverseed	8	00
Butter		22
Eggs		20
Tallow		06
Potatoes new		30
Dried Apples		05
Hams		12
Sides and shoulders		9
Chickens		8
Turkeys		12
Lard per pound		10
Hay per ton	14	00
Beeswax		25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2	00
Hides per lb	5 to	7
Veal skins per lb		08
Sheep pelts, each		75
Wool per lb		30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 2.75 @ 3.12½; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; Winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 93; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 5.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2, 39.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16. fair to good Western and New York, 15. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cow hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50.

Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 31; western 12 @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 33 @ 34 Western extra 24 @ 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9¾ @ 10; dressed turkeys, extra, 15. choice, 13 @ 14; middling 11 @ 12.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of Margaret Mellick, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 11, 1885.

At two o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described lot of ground situate in Light Street, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the east by the public road leading from Light Street to Bloomsburg, on the north by lot owned by the heirs of A. J. Ever, deceased, on the west by an alley, and on the south by an alley, containing in width along said public road 86 feet, and in depth 165 feet, whereon are erected a good two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

with kitchen attached, a stable and other outbuildings. Good well of water on the premises with pump.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirm

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:50 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:37 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:39 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

Eri Ikeler, administrator of the estate of William J. Ikeler, deceased, will sell valuable real estate and personal property on the premises in Mt. Pleasant township, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Geo. C. Hirleman will expose valuable personal property to sale on the premises in Jackson township, on Wednesday, March 11th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

William Cressler will sell valuable personal property on the premises of John Conner, deceased, in Centre township, on Thursday, March 12th, at one o'clock, horses, cows, &c.

William Trowbridge offers for sale on his premises in Hemlock township, on Wednesday, March 18th, valuable personal property, consisting of horses, cows, reapers, mowers, &c.

Henry Lazarus, of Montour township, Columbia county, will expose valuable personal property to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 17th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The administrator of Margaret Mellick will sell real estate in Scott township on Wednesday, March 11th. See advertisement.

The executors of John Kelchner, deceased, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., will expose to public sale personal property at the late residence of said deceased, on Tuesday, March 17, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Daniel Miller will offer valuable personal property, consisting of farming implements and household goods at public sale on the premises in Main township, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1885 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Susan Hagenbuch will sell valuable personal property on the premises of Samuel Hagenbuch, deceased, in Center township, on Wednesday, March 11th, 1885, consisting of horses, cows, harness, buggy and household goods, &c.

Personal.

Mr. A. C. Keim of Lightstreet made us a pleasant call on last Friday.

T. J. Vanderslice and Frank Vanderslice left for Kansas on Tuesday.

Hon. A. L. Fritz attended the inauguration of President Cleveland on Wednesday.

Charles McDowell and J. D. Terwilliger came home on Monday.

E. D. Leidy was prevented from going with the western bound party on Tuesday, by the illness of one of his children.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Marple of Scranton attended the funeral of J. H. Harman on Monday.

Rev. H. L. Jones of Wilkesbarre, preached in the Episcopal church on Wednesday evening.

R. R. Little, Esq., is able to be out again after having been confined to the house for several weeks with rheumatism.

Among the young ladies that visited Bloomsburg on Saturday from Berwick, were Miss Flora Hartman and Miss Snyder.

G. A. Clark and A. A. Clark went to Washington to attend the inauguration.

H. W. Sloan is visiting in Washington.

Miss Hastings, formerly of the Normal School, was one of the Presidential party from Albany to Washington on Monday.

C. R. Buckalew, Col. Freeze, C. W. Miller, W. H. Rhawn and J. C. Yocum, Esqs. are attending Supreme Court at Philadelphia this week.

Our office was visited on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Andrews, a teacher in Fishingcreek township, accompanied by a number of her pupils. They rode down in George Labour's sleigh, and under the direction of Eli Robbins, they visited the Jail, Normal School, Woolen Mills, COLUMBIAN and other places of interest. The following pupils were in the party: Lizzie E. Robbins, Minnie Robbins, Mary Robbins, Lilly Robbins, Ella Pealer, Blanche Ammerman, Clayton Ammerman, Robert Pealer, Bruce Sutliff, William Runyan and Ward Heas.

Among our recent callers are H. H. Brown, John G. Jacoby, I. K. Krickbaum, James Lake, P. Litehard, E. D. Leidy, W. Earnest, D. B. Whitmire, Daniel Whitmire, Jonathan Loreman, Joshua Davis, Turner Eyer, W. Trowbridge, Peter Werkheiser, Henry Lazarus, W. P. Mouser, E. J. Albertson, J. F. Rink, F. Keefer, Adam Utt, Geo. C. Hirleman, Eri Ikeler, Eli Ohl, H. Neyhart, W. Stocker, S. Ruckle, M. V. B. Kline, David Long, C. B. White, John R. Keeler, U. J. Campbell, A. G. Briggs, Philip Creasy, Joseph Hartzel, T. H. Edgar.

Amos Buckalew has purchased the residence of T. J. Vanderslice on Main street.

FOR SALE.—One full German silver frame, six foot show case. Apply to
W. C. MCKINNEY.

The Lutheran Mite Society went with sleds to Mr. Frederick Hagenbuch's in Centre township on Tuesday evening.

Newly elected Justices will find Fee Bills, and a full line of blanks, for their business at the COLUMBIAN office.

A. E. Chapin formerly of this place was elected justice of the peace at Nanticoke at the recent election.

There will be special services held in the Lutheran church. Commencing on Tuesday of next week and continuing until Easter.

The North Branch Conference of the Lutheran church was held at Espy, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

We will furnish our readers next week with a half sheet supplement giving a full account of the inauguration ceremonies.

During the severe cold weather of the past few weeks the water mains in some of the streets of Sunbury where there was considerable of gravel, was frozen, and the Water Company were obliged to dig up the trenches and thaw the pipes by burning cord wood over them.

FOR RENT.—A dwelling house upon East street, apply to WM. CHRISMAN.

There was a shooting match at Rupert last week, Thursday. 130 birds were shot at, but we have not been able to get the score nor the names of the shooters.

The Democratic flag, bearing the names of Cleveland and Hendricks was swinging to the breeze at D. Lowenberg's on Wednesday.

An entertainment will be given at Normal Hall this (Friday) evening by the Philologian Literary Society. A drama will be rendered, entitled "Above the Clouds."

A special train of ten cars filled mostly with soldiers from Scranton and other points, passed through Bloomsburg, Monday evening en route for the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Sunday last we were visited by a storm, but a sudden change of temperature in the evening prevented all the snow from being taken away, and dispelled the fears of those living along the river.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My residence at Rupert, lot 120x140 deep with summer kitchen, ice house, stable, coal house, chicken house and pig pen. Large variety of choice fruit, possession April 1st. Terms easy.
HENRY S. REAY,
March 6-2t Rupert, Pa.

J. F. Caldwell has purchased the stock of A. H. Neyhart, dealer in cigars, tobacco, &c. Mr. Caldwell is moving his stock into the room lately occupied by Neyhart, and has leased his own stand on corner of Main and Centre streets.

FOR RENT.—In Bloomsburg, two dwelling houses, one on East and one on Fifth Street. Also carriage shop formerly occupied by A. S. Crossley. For sale a steam saw mill, all complete. Inquire of W. Krickbaum.

White & Conner, of Orangeville, have purchased the Keystone works of above place, and combined the machinery with what they already possessed. They have now complete works for the manufacture of threshers and cleaners and general farming implements, as well also for dressing lumber, making molding, siding, flooring, etc.

The changeableness of the weather during this winter has been severe upon those inclined to throat and lung troubles. Almost every country paper you read gives an account of some one dying from pneumonia. One of our physicians stated that in his experience as a physician for many years he has never seen so many children afflicted with colds resulting in an abscess in the head.

We find that a wrong impression has gone out in regard to our business. We have simply closed out our retail stationery department, nothing more. Envelopes in quantities not less than 250, letterheads, note heads, tags, bill heads, and a full line of all kinds of printing stock will be constantly kept on hand. This includes wedding invitations and a large assortment of calling cards. Our sample books are complete. Call at the COLUMBIAN office and see them.

The Philadelphia *Times* wisely remarks: It often pays to patronize home industry. A Bradford man has just discovered this. He sent all the way to Boston for a suit of furniture, and when it arrived it proved to have been manufactured in Bradford and shipped to Boston to sell. No one has a right to ask patronage for an inferior article simply because it is home-made, but the man who goes away from his home place to buy without inquiring whether he could get as good and as cheap an article at home deserves and gets very little sympathy when he loses money by the operation.

A package of four cigars was recently sent to one of our citizens with no marks to indicate where they came from. The recipient thinking he would enjoy a smoke at some friend's expense, lit one, when it exploded like a rocket, somewhat frightening him at first. It appears the cigars were what is known as "loaded," and are so arranged that the explosion is made in an opposite direction from the smoker. A second cigar was given to a friend, and the donor watched for the explosion—it was but a short time until it too was blown to atoms. A third one was placed on a table and soon picked up by a party desiring a smoke; about the time he thought he was enjoying a good cigar it was gone.

A jolly crowd rode through town last week Thursday afternoon in a pair of bobsleds, drawn by four horses. The party was made up of those who started on Tuesday last for the west, from Hemlock township, and was headed by E. D. Leidy. The following are the names: L. S. Hartman and family, E. D. Leidy and family, Abram Stouffer, and family, James Harris and William P. Leidy accompanied the party and will send for their families soon. W. H. Shoemaker Jr., George Hittle Jr., Lloyd Winterstein, and —— Bittenbender, unmarried men were also of the party. They are all going to Missouri. While riding through town they sang "Were going home" and it was sung very well.

People living along the river are preparing for a hasty retreat when the ice moves off. The continued cold weather of the past few weeks has frozen the ice to an unusual thickness; and in addition to this we have had a fall of snow every few days. Should this go off with a sudden thaw or a rain there will be great ice gorges and much destruction of property. On the north branch of the Susquehanna above Wilkes-Barre there is an ice gorge many miles long; while on the West Branch a gorge is formed against a railroad bridge four miles above Lock Haven, extending back a distance of about eighteen miles; and in many places the ice is from 15 to 20 feet deep and filled in with timber, logs and slabs. The snow on the mountains is said to be over two feet deep. The frozen ground will prevent the water from entering, and it will find its way rapidly to the rivers. People living in Nescopeck, Catawissa, Danville, Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, Lock Haven and Renova, are all anxiously watching the weather indications.

A Narrow Escape from the Dissecting Table.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1883, provides that all dead human bodies that are unclaimed by relations, and are required to be buried at the public expense, shall be sent to the medical college for the promotion of medical science. In other words, that all persons who die in a poor-house, prison, or hospital and have no friends to give them decent burial, shall be carved up by medical students. A man hailing from Greenwood township died at the Bloom poor-house one day last week, who came under this head. Preparations were made to send the body to Philadelphia, but as the corpse was over six feet long, and the box considerably shorter, the only way to get it in was by bending the knees. Before the attempt was made, however, the body had grown so rigid that the joints could not be bent, and so he was buried at the Poor-House. Stiff knees kept this unfortunate from the dissecting table.

Henry S. Reay of Rupert has purchased the residence and drug store of the late Dr. Little of Berwick, and taken immediate possession. He will move his family about April 1st.

Easter Cards.

Fine lot of Easter cards, fringed and plain, at less than wholesale rates to dealers, at the COLUMBIAN office, to close out last year's stock.

Rohrsburg.

Sleighing good, and all goes merry as a marriage bell.

Our town is very quiet since election. All seem pleased with the right man in office unless it is the defeated candidates who sit mourning like the sublime poet. "They have left me here, to shed a tear, and to play on the old jaw-bone." Both coat sleeves are not sufficient to stop up their wretchedness.

A jolly sleigh load from this place attended the teachers' institute at Benton the 21st, all report a good time. Also a party of ladies from Benton passed through this place last Saturday en route for Millville. The Millville gentlemen report a good time. How about the Benton ladies?

The pupils of the graded schools are preparing to give an entertainment at the close of the term which occurs about the 22nd.

Several gentlemen left this morning for the west.

Asbury.

Rev. A. Houtz has been holding a series of meetings at Zions Church some two weeks with good results. The meeting was well attended and the preaching was just the kind that must tell and did tell at this meeting by the addition of twenty-three members to the church; twenty by the rite of confirmation and three by certificates. This congregation has lost by death a number of its members for the last few years which was quite a loss, but our worthy pastor has labored with all the energies and powers of the Gospel of Christ to fill up the depleted ranks of this congregation caused by deaths, and to his joy, light is breaking and there is reason to believe his labors have not been in vain.

There is quite a large Sabbath School at this place in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Hawley is seriously ill with pneumonia.

There will be an exhibition at the Fork's school on Friday evening.

There will be a debate at Stucker school on Tuesday evening.

The schools in Fishingcreek are all in full blast with an able corps of teachers.

Reports say we had a sly wedding but little Alva let it out. Children and old women usually tell the truth.

OBSERVER.

Lightstreet.

The sale of the property of Elias H. Krum on Wednesday was well attended, and bidding was in prompt response to auctioneer's call.

On the evening of February 25th a party of Berwickites called at Frederici's hotel. Dancing was indulged in until the "wee sma' hours o' the night," when they left, feeling somewhat jolly.

From the present outlook it seems as though there will be a general stopping of the grist mills near us. The water is so low that Mr. Kelchner has not been running for the past two weeks.

A number of our young ladies attended protracted meeting at Afton. (Chance for a good sleigh ride.)

Literary Society changed to Tuesday evening, since the close of revival meetings.

During the past week Mac, one of Greenwood's lively young men, finished threshing out the crops of E. J. Ikeler, on his farm at the cross roads.

The lecture of Dr. Waller, Jr., on Friday evening was well attended. Subject: "What shall we do for our Boys?" to which the Dr. did full justice. He gave some very good hints in regard to the supporting of training schools.

Teachers' Institute on Saturday. Among the numerous visitors were ex-Commissioner McHenry, and W. C. Johnson of Jerseytown. Come again, gentlemen.

Rev. S. P. Reamer preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night, as this finishes his term of ministerial work of 3 years at this place.

On Friday night Rev. W. H. Lilley's were given quite a surprise by a four-horse sled load of people from New Columbia.

Mrs. C. C. Trench, who has been sick for some time, is now convalescing.

Clara, a daughter of J. Raup, is reported as improving in health rather slowly.

Buckhorn.

Our young people are very much delighted with the presence of March Winter and very reluctantly consent to his departure, as he has so well provided good sleighing and lots of fun.

N. M. Hartman and wife of Nanticoke, spent a week in these parts,

C. L. Shoemaker and wife of Shickhinny, are visiting parents and friends of this place.

J. Robins and wife of Pottsgrove were home Sunday last.

A load of Hagenbuch's from near Lightstreet made a short stay at Mrs. Kate Smith's on the 1st inst.

Hugh and Maggie Applemax were called upon by Dr. House and family of Bloomsburg, Sunday last.

Rev. Sharretts opened at this place a protracted meeting last Sunday evening.

The emigrant party that boarded a train at Bloom station last Tuesday, bound for Missouri, was largely composed of life long residents of Hemlock. The families represented were those of Lewis Hartman, Abram Stauffer, James Harris, William Leidy and Adolphus Kester. Among those not yet mated we name Johnny Hartman, Geo. Hittle, Clark Bittenbender, William and Hervey Shoemaker, E. D. Leidy and family were not permitted to join their companions on their trip as was expected, on account of one of their little girls having taken very sick with scarlet fever. They will bid adieu to friends, valleys, and hills at a later day.

In life we meet,
In life we part;
One knits a sweet,
The other pierces a smart.

To-day, (Tuesday,) P. A. Stroup returned to his labors in Sullivan county.

A sleighing party, whose names and residence the writer has not yet learned, spent Tuesday evening at Geo. Hartzel's; but from the merriness of the loads as they approached the house, we judge they had no other than a good time.

Some of our teachers intend taking in Local Institute at Catawissa, Saturday next.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith will move to Bloom next Tuesday.

David Winner offers himself as crier at vendues.

Apr 1 *

Action of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church on the Death of J. H. Harman.

The members of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, Pa., at their regular meeting on Monday, March 2nd, 1885, having resolved to place on record an expression of the loss they have sustained in the death of J. H. Harman, one of their number, adopted the following:

MINUTE.

We, the Rector, wardens and vestry men, of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, in entering upon our records the death of J. H. Harman, one of our associates, desire to express the high regard in which we held him. He served as a member of this body, from 1864 to 1874; and again from 1881, up to the time of his death, February 27th, 1885. At all times he manifested a careful interest in the affairs of the parish, Fitted by a long and honorable experience in business, his judgment in the management of the temporalities of the church, was always valuable and judicious. He was a just man in all the relations of life; and we deeply regret his loss as a citizen, a friend, and a warm supporter of the church. He was an example to many, of faithful and devout attendance in the Lord's House, even when oppressed by bodily infirmity. He gave liberally of his means to God's cause, and God's poor. He bore, for years, with fortitude and without a murmur of complain, the great affliction of the loss of his sight; and with equal resolution and courage, the intense suffering of his last days. God has given him rest from the days of adversity, and we pray, that He who doth not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men, may bind up the wounds of the bereaved family and friends.

Centralia.

Mrs. Abraham Kreisher, an esteemed old lady of town, was interred in the Numidia cemetery on Friday last.

Mr. David Walsh of town, attended the final meeting of the Mine Commission held in Mauch Chunk last week.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal & Iron Company are cutting down expenses with a vengeance. This week four superintendents have been suspended, which will require one superintendent to perform the work of three.

Mr. Keegan of Girardville, removed his family to this borough on Wednesday.

Ed. Haffy makes some flying trips from the Mammoth store since receiving his new sleigh.

Miss Lewis, our popular milliner, spent the fore part of the week with her parents in Mt. Carmel.

An infant child of John Curran died on Friday morning.

The Miners' Hospital is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the eighty patients who occupy cots in the building. The appropriation committee on their visit to the Hospital last week were satisfied that an appropriation of $102,000 could not be given to a more worthy object.

Ivor D. Jones, President of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association, organized a branch of the society here on Thursday.

Arthur E. Jones, foreman at the Continental mine, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of sickness.

On Monday, Patrick Fuller, employed on the platform at Centralia colliery, accidentally struck a Polander in the side with a pick, inflicting a very deep and dangerous wound.

Samuel Leiby has resigned his position as clerk in Murphy's store.

Mrs. Burke spent part of the week with Shenandoah friends.

Three of our prominent men witnessed the inauguration of Cleveland on Wednesday.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

On Thursday, February 19th, Daniel McSweeny, operator or detective of the U. S. Secret Service, brought to Sunbury one John Drumheller, who lives about three miles from Catawissa, charged with being a counterfeiter. He was brought before J. H. McDevitt, U. S. Commissioner, who committed him to the Northumberland County prison for a hearing to be had the next day. On Friday evening he was given a hearing and committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail. On Saturday morning Mr. McSweeny and Deputy U. S. Marshal L. H. Martin, started for the Weigh Scales to arrest James F. Adams, charged with the same crime. On arriving they found that Adams had gone to Berks county, about a mile or two below Reading. They followed him to Berks county and succeeded in arresting him there at the house of his brother. They brought him back as far as Shamokin, getting there late on Saturday night. On Sunday morning McSweeny succeeded in arresting another of the gang by the name of Enos D. Yoder, a jeweller or watchmaker, having his shop on Market street. Yoder succeeded in getting up a first class case of sickness. Doctors had to be called in and his condition was such that McSweeny was compelled to leave him at his house, placing a guard over him. On Monday morning they brought Adams before Mr. McDevitt, the commissioner, who gave him a hearing and committed him to the Northumberland County prison, in default of bail. Col. W. A. Stone, U. S. District Attorney, was present at the hearing. On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. McDevitt and the officers proceeded to Shamokin in order to give Mr. Yoder a hearing, in case he would not be able to come to Sunbury on account of his illness. On arriving there the physician in charge gave it as his opinion that Yoder could be moved the next day. The hearing was then postponed until Wednesday morning. Mr. Martin brought Yoder before the Commissioner on Wednesday morning. He was given a hearing and bail fixed in the sum of $1,500. He was given until Thursday noon to furnish the bail and in case bail is not furnished, he will be committed to prison.

The detective found with Drumheller a mould for manufacturing five dollars, gold coins, and other moulds for silver and nickel coins. On the person of Adams they found several counterfeit ten cent pieces, and at the house of his brother in Berks county they found a battery for plating, taken there by Adams. At Adams' house at the Weigh Scales, they found counterfeit coin, consisting of ten dollar gold coins and a number of counterfeit silver coins and nickels, together with a lot of block tin and material used in manfacturing coin, also a lot of tools, etc., used by the gang. They found on the person of Yoder $300 in counterfeit five dollar gold coins, not yet plated.

Drumheller and Adams acknowledge the corn and say they knew they did wrong, and are sorry for it.

Yoder maintains his innocence and has retained S. B. Boyer, Esq., as his counsel.

Drumheller, Yoder and Adams were taken to Pittsburg, on Thursday noon, for trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court to be held at Pittsburg in April next.

Messrs. McSweeny and Martin deserve great credit for breaking up this gang and we are confident will receive the thanks of the entire community for so doing.—*Sunbury News.*

The Pardon Case.

On Thursday of last week the Board of Pardons recommended the pardon of Chas. E. McDowell and James D. Terwilliger, who had been confined in the penitentiary for one year and five months, and the Governor, upon an examination of their case, promptly issued the pardon to them on Friday, and they were discharged the following day, thus releasing them from a year and one month of additional imprisonment under their sentence. As the pardon was granted upon the ground of their probable innocence, the pardon is not a mere act of grace or compassion, but of justice, and was a vindication to them against the charge upon which they were convicted. They returned home on Monday, and many persons who have become acquainted with the particulars of their case and their friends and families have cause to be gratified with the action which has been taken by the State authorities.

There was laid before the Board of Pardons besides all the records in the case, the testimony of fourteen witnesses who have been recently examined, showing that the conviction was a mistake, and the pardon was recommended by most of the jurymen who tried them, (two having removed from the county and one being dead), by the District Attorney who had indicted them, and by the President Judge before whom they were tried; and these recommendations were endorsed by nearly all the members of the Bar, and by the editors and publishers of newspapers at Bloomsburg.

It appears by the new evidence, to be very doubtful whether the defendants were at Espy on Thursday the 10th of May, 1883, the day of the alleged offense of robbing Levi Michael; because it is shown that on the evening of that day Terwilliger was at the house of John DeLong, over two miles east of Lightstreet, and by request wrote the name of John Delong's daughter, with the date, in her bible—with which fact agree: the testimony of the Commonwealth on the trial, that the defendants were in Lightstreet at or after seven o'clock, on the same day, and could not have been at Espy as early as six or between six and seven, as was claimed by the prosecution. It is probable they were at Espy on the 8th or 9th, and not on the 10th, as was taken for granted at the trial. The new evidence also proves that they were seen and spoken to in Espy after dark on the evening of the day when they were there, after the houses were lighted up and the street illuminated from them, when they were seen coming from the direction of the lower landing, to which point they have always claimed they dropped down with their boat after obtaining it. This testimony is consistent with that given on the trial by three of the Commonwealth's witnesses, that before they obtained the key of the boat Mr. McKamey's store was already lighted up for the evening, that a person's face could not be distinguished across Main street, and that when they loosed the boat at the upper landing, a witness who saw them could not distinguish their faces at a distance of 75 to 100 feet. But the clear and uncontradicted testimony for the Commonwealth was that Michael crossed the river *before dark*, he himself swearing that it was about sundown or a little before, and that it was growing dusk after he had crossed the river and was going up the hill through the woods. It follows from all this that even if they were in Espy on the 10th of May, they could not have crossed the river before Michael and been encountered by him just beyond the railroad trestling, as claimed by the prosecution. Still more decisive is the new testimony as to what occurred south of the river on the evening of May the 10th. Unfortunately, Michael was intoxicated on that day, and was still in a "boozy" condition when he crossed the river and afterwards, so that his testimony is not very reliable. His story on the trial was, that he encountered two men beyond the river who walked with him up the hill for half a mile or more, behind his wagon, then got on the wagon with him, and after riding a short distance and to within 100 or 150 yards of Daniel Federolf's house, assaulted and robbed him, and that he was knocked insensible by one of them and lay unconscious upon the top of his lumber until he got on top of the next hill beyond, where he sat for two hours or more in a fence corner and then went on to Mainville, arriving there an hour or two after midnight. But it is now certain that this story, in all its main particulars, is entirely wrong, and that the strong probability is that he was not robbed at all, but fell off his wagon and lost or dropped his money. In addition to several circumstances of great improbability in his story, it is now proved by Miss Federolf that he was not lying insensible on his wagon when he passed their house ascending the hill, but that, a short distance beyond, he called to his horse and stopped it to rest in the road. In the next place Mr. George Breish, about nine o'clock the next morning, found some of Michael's money scattered on the roadside at the top of the hill beyond Federolf's, consisting of a one dollar piece of silver, a five cent piece and two pennies. At that point it is quite possible that Michael fell off of his wagon, being in a boozy condition, and dropped his bag of money, scattering some of it upon the ground. The ferryman who took him across the river swore on the trial that he had his little bag of money in his vest pocket, and that he returned it to his vest pocket after paying him his ferriage: a fact which not only contradicts his story that he was robbed from his left pants pocket, but renders it probable that he dropped it when sprawling on the hill. But the fact now proved, that the fragments of a check which he had, upon the First National Bank of Mahanoy City, with endorsements upon it, were found by the roadside near Martin Kostenbauder's, on the second day after Michael had passed, concludes all controversy as to the guilt of the defendants. Michael testifies that his paper money and his check were rolled up together and tied with a string, so that when the fragments of the check were scattered along the roadside for a quarter of a mile, evidently with the intention that they should never be recovered, it is apparent that the destruction of the check must have been by some one going towards Mainville, and who had destroyed the check to avoid exposure by having it found in his possession. Kostenbauder's is a mile and a half or two miles beyond Federolf's, and where it is impossible the defendants could have been. Not only were they not seen passing Federolf's, nor the Mifflin road beyond, where Mrs. Naus saw Michael passing, but the Commonwealth proved them to be in Lightstreet shortly after ten o'clock on that evening. So that as Michael passed Federolf's about nine o'clock there could be no pretense that the defendants went two miles beyond and in a direction away from home. The check fragments were found by Mr. All. Jacobs and Henry Bredbender, who unfortunately kept the fact secret until since the trial. Whoever got Michael's money got possession of the check also, and whether it was a robber or only a man who found it by the roadside, he was going toward Mainville and destroyed the check to protect himself. Messrs. Jacobs and Bredbender give as their reason for not publishing the fact that they had found the torn check, that they were afraid of getting into trouble, or being taken to court as witnesses. There are several other circumstances shown by the recent evidence which strongly tend to prove the innocence of the defendants, but sufficient has been given above to justify their pardon. They may fairly claim upon the facts now shown that they are innocent, and although no fault need be charged upon the Court and jury that convicted them as their case appeared at the trial, they are now entitled to an acquittal by public opinion.

Catawissa.

Mrs. Mathias Hartman was buried in Greenwood cemetery on last Saturday. She had been a member of the M. E. church for a number of years, and died in the faith.

There was another wreck on last Saturday at, or near Allenwood on the P. & R. R. R.

The revival is still in progress in the Methodist church.

The Luther Union in St. John's church was well attended on last Thursday nights. The programme consisted of splendid instrumental and vocal music, excellent readings and an address by the pastor. It seems as if it was to be a successful undertaking.

There was an attempt made to rob the D. H. & W. depot on last Saturday night; but they failed in the attempt. They broke open the drawer, and had drilled a hole in the safe, but failed to get any valuables.

Would that we had some executive officers who would enforce the laws, for there is a nuisance in town called a tramp, or tramps and also we believe a law, to prevent it, but a dead letter, upon the statute books. Why not have a law, to put the officer in jail if he does not do his duty?

Do not forget the Institute at this place on next Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Eyer is the champion marksman for the section, as he beat the professional from Hazleton, who had registered under a false name, so as not to be known. We will allow you next time to show your colors.

We understand that Mr. Harmon has not been well for some time.

Quite a number of sleighing parties have been going to and from this place, to Danville, Beaver, Mifflin and other points.

The curse of rum has not entirely left this place as we see the effects of it, every few days, as a blot upon the civilized and christian globe.

Death's Harvest.

Jeremiah H. Harman died at his residence on Market street on Friday morning last, aged 55 years. He had been ill for a long time, and a few weeks ago went to an institution near Reading for medical treatment, but receiving no benefit he came home on Tuesday of last week, and survived but a few days. He leaves a widow and four children.

Mr. Harman was in some respects a remarkable man. In all his affliction he was most patient, thinking more of those around him than of himself. As a business man his judgment was reliable, and his advice was always valuable. He was widely known and had many friends wherever he was acquainted. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and was very largely attended, Rev. L. Zahner officiating. A delegation of the Salem Coal Company of Shickshinny, of which the deceased was a member, were present in a body.

MISS HARRIET HARMAN.

Within a few hours after the death of J. H. Harman, his sister Harriet passed away at the home of Mrs. W. R. Tubbs, the Exchange Hotel. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and her funeral was conducted on Sunday afternoon by Rev. F. P. Manhart. Mrs. W. R. Tubbs and Mrs. F. J. Shreiber, sister of the deceased, are the only remaining members of the family.

J. B. SKEER.

On the same morning occurred the death of J. B. Skeer after an illness of a little over two weeks. Mr. Skeer came here about two years ago, and engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Main and East streets. By his gentlemanly bearing and affable manners, he built up a nice trade, and made many friends. It is said that he was never sick a day in his life until this fatal illness came upon him. He was stricken down suddenly, and leaves a widow and four children. Mrs. Skeer is a daughter of J. O. Winterstein of Mifflinville. Mr. Skeer was a brother of C. O. Skeer of Mauch Chunk, and his age was about 41 years. He was buried in Rosemont on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Monroe conducting the exercises.

Benton.

Surprise parties are almost a daily occurrence, hence they lose their interest, both as matter for local items and pleasure meetings, though they are of a highly social nature. Quite a large party met and surprised Charlie Kase on Wednesday evening.

A four-horse load, all jovial girls but two—the driver and brakeman—from Pine Creek, passed by on Saturday evening on their way to Benton, to enjoy the privileges of the world. They were merry, but did not wrestle with tanglefoot. Benton is noted for entertainment and good suppers, and the girls knew it.

The spring-like appearances infuse new life into the animal kingdom.

Mrs. Samuel Wilson has been quite low with dropsy.

Our quite aged people seem to stem the tide against time, storm and cold.

Stephen Kisner and wife of Briarcreek, were in this neighborhood for a few days last week.

Wheat at Shickshinny is 80 cts. per bushel; potatoes from 25 to 28 cts., and produce of all kinds in proportion. No wonder the farmer getteth rich, for he has the straw in the bargain.

When I was a boy more large scholars attended school than at present. Neither are our schools as large as then. Besides the old time fashioned manners of lifting hats and bowing on meeting people, have disappeared with progress and advancement, and given place to frequent insult and volleys of snowballs. Parents and directors should be frequent visitors at school, for there is where all the elements and tendencies meet and mingle and public character formed from the prevailing influences surrounding the school, not from the teacher so much as from the habits of the pupils. And parents and directors should see to it, by all means, that the lower and degrading influences be suppressed and the morel standard raised to the higher and more refined, and not that these be dragged down to the lower or even to a medium degree of the extremes of character found in every school in the land. The school is the nursery of the nation, as the Sunday School is the nursery of the Church.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of 4 letters.
My 1, 2, 3, 4 is what all should be able to do.
My 4, 2, 3, 1 is both costly and beloved.
My 4, 3, 1, 2 is to defy or challenge.
My 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 excites great fear.
My whole is the source of general information.

Eclipse of the Sun.

On the 16th of March will occur an annular eclipse of the sun, visible in the United States and British America. It is the return of the annular eclipse of February 12, 1831. In 1831 the central line passed over Texas in a northeasterly direction, being last visible on this continent in parts of Virginia and North Carolina. At this return the path will be much farther north. The eclipse will be annular over a line from Cape Mendocino, Cal., in latitude 40 degrees, to Greenland, in latitude 71 degrees. It is estimated that the eclipse will be annular over a path about seventy miles wide. At St. Paul the eclipse will obscure five sixths of the sun, but will not be annular. At Chicago seven-tenths of the sun will be hidden. In this section the eclipse will begin about 11:45 in the morning and continue until 2:30 in the afternoon. Those who have good telescopes at hand should prepare for the event. It is said that the sun will show a number of spots on the date of the eclipse. If you have no telescope get your smoked glasses ready. This is the first eclipse of the kind for 54 years.

FOR SALE.—A lar ge lot of good hemlock joint and lap shaved shingles. Also, a lot of part pine shaved and sawed, at the lowest cash prices.
ANDREW LAUBACH & SON.
Feb. 20-2m.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Benton for the month ending February 28th, 1885:

Mr. Thomas Howie, Mr. F. M. Smith, Mr. A. C. Cole, Elizabeth Sholmberger, Miss Minnie Poust.

Persons calling for the above, please say advertised JOHN HEACOCK, P. M.

MARRIAGES.

KARNES—SMITH.—In Milton, Pa., on Thursday, Feb. 12, 1885, by Rev. W. H. Gotwald, Mr. D. H. Karnes to Mrs. Sarah C. Davis, both of Benton township, this county.

CRYDER—CREVELING.—At the home of G. W. Creveling in Afton on the 17th of Feb'y, 1885, by the Rev. R. H. Wharton, Mr. John C. Cryder of Willow Springs, Col. Co., and Miss Cora A. Creveling, of Afton, Col. Co., Penna.

STECKER—LONG.—At Danville, February 7th, 1885, at the residence of J. W. Long, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. J. H. Stecker of Three Rivers, Mich., and Miss Harriet E. Long of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—In Orangeville, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1885, Mrs. Julia A. Smith, aged 64 years and 5 days.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Umbrellas at cost to close out stock, at F. D. Dentler's.

Clark & Son have some special bargains in black and colored dress silks. Go see them.

C. C. Marr is selling goods very cheap.

See the new Spring cashmeres at Hartman and Son's.

Just received—2 bales more of that cheap unbleached muslin at Hartman & Son's; heavy, 7 cts., fine, 8 cts.

If you want dress goods of any kind go to Clark & Son's—large stock, low prices.

Try our corsets, and the new watch-spring bustle, Clark & Son.

C. C. Marr is the only merchant that takes trade dollars.

See the 40 pieces of half-wool dress goods 12½ cents at Hartman & Son's.

You can buy the best light calicoes for 5 cents per yard, best dark for 4½, 5, and 6 cents per yard; good muslins 6 cents per yard and up, at Clark & Son's.

C. C. Marr wants Butter, Eggs, Lard and Onions.

Table oil cloths at Clark & Son's.

1 case best dark calico at Hartman & Son's, 6 cts. per yard.

The place to buy your table linens, towels, napkins, counterpanes, &c., is at Clark & Son's, as they offer some special bargains.

1 case best light calico, 5 cts. per yard, at Hartman & Son's.

Do not fail to buy a dress of that 69 cent dress cloth at Clark & Son's, worth $1.00.

Men's heavy boots at reduced prices Dentler's.

Ladies, you will find a handsome line of Egyptian laces at about one-half price at Clark & Son's, also a large line of Hamburg edgings in white and colored, Torchon laces, Swiss laces, Oriental laces, &c., at rock-bottom prices.

Gentlemen's winter underclothing at cost at Dentler's.

Tinware at cost at variety store.

Ranges, cook stoves, cooking utensils, agate-iron and tinware, plows, and all kind of repairs for stoves and plows. Lowest prices at Sharpless' foundry.
Feb 27-4 t

Stockings, toys and notions at cost until March 30th at variety store.

For the next 60 days I will make fine cabinet photos at $3.00 per dozen. Lightning process. Quick as wink. A full line of frames on hand. McKILLIP.
Jan 16-3 mos

Dishes of all kinds at cost at variety store.

BIG BARGAINS.—In Ladies' Dress Cloth, at 69 cts. per yd., never sold less than $1.00 per yd., at Clark & Son's, 1½ yds., wide, all wool new spring shades.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Never out of place; Hop Plasters for sudden pains, weaknesses and strains. Always sure. 25c.

The use of Iodoform or Mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nost

The Bungling Work of an Executioner in England

One of the most singular incidents ever connected with the execution or attempted execution of a murderer happened at Exeter, on the occasion for carrying out the death sentence passed upon John Lee, who was recently condemned to be hanged for the murder of Miss Emma A. W. Keyes, at Babbacombe, near Torquay, on November 15th last. Three attempts were made to execute Lee, but each attempt proved futile, the drop failing to work successfully. The execution was consequently postponed.

It will be remembered that Lee, who was an ex-conviet, obtained employment from Miss Keyes as a valet by means of forged letters of recommendation. Lee wished to marry Miss Keyes, who was an elderly lady of wealth. She refused to wed him, whereupon Lee assaulted her. He then murdered her and set fire to the house to cover his crime. The flames were soon extinguished by neighbors and the murderer was shortly afterward captured. He was hiding in the vicinity.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

The details of the futile attempts to hang Lee make the case the most horrible that ever disgraced the gibbet in England. At first Lee was perfectly firm and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirit remained unbroken. We was led from under the gallows and walked back to his cell with a firm step and erect bearing. When he was first placed upon the trap he resigned himself completely, but firmly, into the hands of the executioner. He stood motionless during the preliminary ceremonies, and when the noose was placed and the spring was about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop, so that death might be as quick and as easy as possible, and when the click of the spring sounded he drew a breath as if he felt he was taking his last. When the murderer was made to realize that the gibbet had not done its work and that he was not yet hanged, he appeared to start as if from a nightmare. But he quickly recovered himself. The machinery was carefully examined and the woodwork was found wet and swollen, so that the spring and trap would not move quickly and smoothly. The machinery was then oiled and moved until the officers were convinced that it was in perfect condition to carrry ont the sentence of the law. Lee was again brought out from his cell. He stood firmly again upon the trap and when the noose was fixed again tried to fit his body for the fatal fall and when the spring clicked its signal he seemed again to drop in perfect physical surrender. But the machine of death again refused to do its work.

THE THIRD FAILURE.

The victim shuddered, as if shaking himself out of some horrid dream., and the executioner pounded the frame work and stamped upon the trap, but the trap would not move. Lee straightened himself up and was a second time removed to his cell. It was evident, however, that his spirit was very much broken and those in charge of the gallows were very nervous. A third time the machinery was overhauled and adjusted; a third time it was pronounced all right, and a third time the murderer led out and noosed and blackcapped. The spring was again touched and again it refused to operate. The strain and suspense had, however, taxed Lee. He sank down in a swoon and had to be carried away from the place. No words can give an adequate idea of the painfulness of the scene. A kind of overpowering dismay, like that of superstition, seemed to have got conrol of the Sheriff's officers. The gallows was deserted and no one made any more atempts to put it in working order. The man that was to have been hanged was limp, motionless and in a most pitiable condition, lying in his prison cell, dazed and stupefied and physically exhausted. The Sheriff decided to abandon his task. He closed up the execution yard and went down to the post office, telegraphed to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Home Secretary, a full history of the horrible failures to execute Lee and asked for instructions what next to do. In reply the Home Office sent an order of respite.

Ferrets.

A correspondent of the *Sun* writes to ask where he can buy a pair of ferrets and what they will cost. Ferrets can be purchased at most bird fancier's stores, but are expensive.

"I can sell a good pair of trained ferrets for $15," said the young man in a store in Fulton street. "We have a large demand for them, and Mr. Isaacson is now in the South purchasing new stock. The best breeds of ferrets are the white kind, and the fitch ferret, which is a cross between the North European fitch and the African ferret; and the American mink ferret, a cross between the American mink and the fitch ferret. Any of these will clear a house of rats in a very short time.

"They don't wait outside the hole, as the cat or dog must do. They go right in, catch the rat, kill him, and eat up every bit of him. Nothing is left to tell the tale. Their work is far cleaner than that of poison. The ferret's body is so flexible that it can glide easily into the smallest rat-hole. The largest rat has not a particle of chance with it. Indeed, the rat knows the moment it sees the ferret that its doom is sealed and makes little resistance.

"A ferret is as domestic an animal as a cat, and makes a nice and affectionate pet. As long as any rats remain in the house its owner need give it no food. It will supply itself with abundance, and no fears need be entertained that it will run away. Ferrets are very hard to raise to full growth; and, for these reasons, they are expensive. When mature, however, they are hardy and healthy. There is a great demand for them among the proprietors of large stores, where rats that would do enormous damage meet in them a relentless and untiring enemy.

"Ferrets are not so high as a large rat, and a big sewer rat would outweigh two of them. But they are longer, from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, than any rat that ever lived. They move with a snake-like action, not fast, but with some grace. Their eyes are large, and, in expression, something like those of a seal, mild and affectionate.—*New York Sun.*

"Humph!" said a young man at a play with a young lady. "I could play the lover better than that myself." "I would mind seeing you try it," was the naive reply.

A Dakota farmer says a cyclone can take everything off a farm except a mortgage.

Soils for Fruits.

The best soil for the production of the apple is a deep, rich, moist loam with a sandy subsoil; although it succeeds moderately well upon any soil not too dry.

The pear delights in a deep, rich, warm loam, with a clay subsoil.

The plum requires a deep, moist soil, but there must be no stagnant water in it.

The cherry grows best in a rich, warm, sandy loam. If a mulch of leaves, straw or brush is put around them they will be very much benefited by it.

The quince should be planted in a very moist, clayey soil, but one free from stagnant water.

The peach produces fruit of a much finer quality when planted upon light, high land with a southern exposure. It is also much more hardy and longer lived than upon a stronger soil and a more northern exposure.

The grape delights in a high, light, rich, stony soil and produces its sweetest fruit in the driest parts. On very dry soils a mulch of old hay, leaves, brush etc., during the months of July and August will be found very beneficial, but should be removed in September to allow the vines to more fully mature wood and roots before very severe weather.

Currants and gooseberries succeed best in the soil advised for the quince.

Raspberries and blackberries are more hardy if planted on light, sandy loam, but if large berries are desired a mulch must be used in July. On more moist land mulching is not needed, but the canes are more liable to be winter-killed.

The different varieties of strawberries succeed upon a great variety of soils; on moist land the berries are generally larger, fewer in number and of inferior quality, while on light land, more and sweeter berries are produced, but they will be smaller. To overcome the last difficulty heavy mulching or thorough irrigation must be resorted to.—*Our Country Home.*

How to Dress Warmly.

A person with much less weight or costliness of clothes—provided he or she was dressed correctly for the cold—could face the still, frosty air without either red face or benumbed hands, and yet neither be dressed in fur, carry a mug nor wear a veil. It is so important to know where to put the warmth of clothes that a suggestion just here may save some suffering, especially among children. There are three outposts of the body that need to be guarded from the cold. These are the knees, the wrists and the neck, well up to the ears. If these are thickly and warmly covered the rest of the clothing does not need to be so very heavy as is supposed. The most important of all to be protected is the knees, and especially for the very young and the elderly. It is astonishing what comfort is given by those knitted knee-caps that fit into the stocking. This can be drawn over them if preferred.

"Father," he said, as he raked the last potato out of the hill and rested on the hoe-handle, "the papers say that there is to be a raise in stocks."

"Hm."

"And Mr. Gould says that railroad prospects are brighter."

"Hm."

"And the leading financiers of the country looked for an easy money market."

"H'm. William, what Mr. Gould and the leading financiers of the country may think is all right, but when a family has taken a forty-acre side-hill farm to grub a living out of, and hain't seen but five dollars in cash in six months, it would be more soothin' to have somebody predicting that coon skins will be a dollar a piece and bean-soup tickle the stomach ekal to oysters. Dig into that next hill."—*Wall Street News.*

"What is the price of this organ?" asked a gentleman of a dealer.

"Three hundred and sixty five dollars," replied the latter.

"Phew!" exclaimed the gentleman, "ain't that rather high?"

"Oh, no, sir; you can see for yourself, it is card rates."

"Yes, but what do you sell them for?"

"Forty-three dollars, sir."—*Plattsburg Chronicle.*

Following is a dialogue which took place between two Sons of Erin one Summer morning after awaking from their night's slumbers:

TIM.—"Barney, did yees hear it thunder in the night?"

BARNEY.—"No, did it thunder?"

TIM.—"Indade it did thin, it thundered as if heaven and earth would come together."

BARNEY.—"And begorra, phy didn't you wake me up, for you know I can't shlape when it thunders."

The Washington was the first American steamer of any note. She made her first trip to Southampton, England, in June, 1847.

Why is a man named William more likely to be happy in marriage than one with a diff-rent name? Because his wife will always love with her own sweet Will.

"How did you like that sermon?" inquired the new minister of the sexton, as they were walking home from church. "First rate. I always did like that sermon."

New South Wales is said to possess a larger number of flowering plants than are to be found in the whole of Europe.

Of the $8,000,000 of German exports to Africa $3,000,000 represent the traffic in "nigger brandy" and "nigger rum."

Dr. Dio Lewis says that tomatoes are a medicine and not a food, and should only be eaten when prescribed by a physician.

An experimental shaft in the new oil region of Wyoming Territory, sunk only 15 feet, yields six barrels of oil in 24 hours.

There are 30,000 locomotives in this country. 1,200 new ones have to be built every year. These cost about $12,000,000.

The discovery of Chinese lepers is not of very rare occurrence in San Francisco now. One was discovered in a shoe factory a few weeks ago.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIAS KRUMM, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Elias Krumm, late of Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

JACOB HARTMAN, Grovania,
MARY KRUMM, Light Street,
Administrators.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever"

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hops Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and str as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles?" *Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nos rums advertised, a d then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Kelchner, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

H. C. KELCHNER,
GEORGE W. KELCHNER, } Executors
E. L. KELCHNER.

Knorr & Wintersteen, atty's.
Feb 6-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa. have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ERI IKELER,
Administrator.
Feb 27
Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 28-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

CHRONIC CATARRH.

The bridge or division of my nose was about half gone, the result of 25 years' catarrh. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, which has about cured up the no trils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market, without permanent relief.—J. A. Wood, 96 North High street, Columbus, O.

I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf. It restored her hearing.—F. D. Morse, insurance, Elizabeth, N. J.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Feb 6-4 w d

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard Books Bibles. Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila.
mar 28-1y ald

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
M06-1 w d

READY FOR TRADE.

We open the campaign fully equipped with an entirely fresh stock of

SPRING OVERCOATS,
AND
MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS

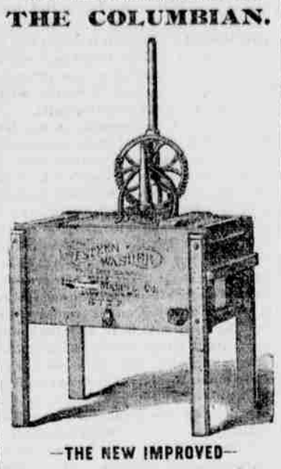
In all the varied styles now in vogue.

Prices Rule Unusually Low

A. C. YATES & Co.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y, Yours,
MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.
Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laudry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply match less.
Very Truly Yours,
L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.
Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Printers and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.

Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.

12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,16,,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,576
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,375,660
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81.

ADVERTISERS

By addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. ☞ 100-page pamphlet, 10c. feb 13-4w

ODD ITEMS.

It takes two years to get a divorce in Rhode Island.

There are swans on the Thames river said to be over 150 years old.

A destitute boy, in Clearfield, was found making a meal from raw beef.

In Mexico $150,000 has been collected for the earthquake sufferers in Spain.

In Florida the birds sing all day long, and beautiful flowers are blooming everywhere.

General Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, Ind., has been indicted for betting on the election.

A New York physician says that roller-skating tends, inevitably, to deformity of the feet.

Returns from twenty-three States gave an aggregate of 700 steamboats in the United States in 1838.

A Vineyard Haven, Mass., man's cat goes in the stable every night and sleep on the horse's back.

The permanent population of Washington is estimated at 212,000, and the transient in town at 10,000.

It is said that there are nearly two hundred women employed on daily newspapers in this country.

A whipping in public will hereafter await the Pennsylvania husband who is convicted of beating his wife.

Many physicians assert that the secret of long life after the three score year and ten is to keep warm.

The United States Senate, after March 4th, will have three gentlemen named Jones, but not a single Smith.

Over 60,000 residents of New York city live at hotels, and there are 100,000 strangers in town every night.

A bill is before the Minnesota Legislature requiring a man to take out a license before he can drink anything stronger than water.

A Dubuque woman swore to the purchase, ownership, and personal use—for medicinal purposes only—of a forty gallon barrel of whisky.

A forged deed of 500 acres of land was the present an East Saginaw man made to his intended bride a few days before marriage.

On several trans-Atlantic ships telephones are now used between the bridge and the wheel-house, instead of speaking-tubes as heretofore.

The Bible mentions 620 places in Palestine west of Jordan, and 430 have been identified, 132 by the staff of the Palestine exploration fund.

Ex-Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, tells that when he was in college (Lafayette) he and his classmates got board for eighty-seven cents a week.

Horseshoes are now made in two parts. One remains stationary upon the horse's hoofs, while the other is changed whenever it is worn out.

Of the seventy-six United States senators thirty-two are professors of religion, of whom sixteen are Presbyterians.

An ice-yacht costs from $800 to $1,000, with runners of steel or phosphor bronze and elegant cushions in the "box."

James Emmitt, a rich old democrat, of Waverly, Ohio, owns a cannon, and every morning since the election has fired a salute of three guns.

While filling a water tank in a passenger car at Altoona, Pa., the other day, workmen found a trout eight inches long.

A Clearfield county (Pa.) man considerately boards at a hotel in order that his wife can have time to attend a skating rink.

Within the past fortnight the English sparrows have entirely disappeared from Concord, Mass., where they had existed in great numbers.

A sentence containing every letter in the English alphabet, and a favorite with writing teachers, is: "A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

A tract of land on the ocean front near Cape May point has been purchased by a religious society of Pennsylvania as a site for a national campmeeting.

It is said that George W. Cable, the famous novelist, is very unpopular with the creoles of New Orleans. The creoles form the principal characters in his works.

Rev. Dr Crosby, Anthony Comstock and Henry Bergh, backed by religious influence and philanthropic wealth, have combined to exterminate the bad picture papers.

Yellow Hawk, formerly a Dakota Indian chief, but now pastor of a self-supporting Indian church, is making a good impression among church people in Danbury, Conn.

There is scarcely a farm in Bucks county to-day, says the Doylestown, (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, that would sell for more than the improvements in buildings and fences would cost

The Gainesville (Ga.) *Press* makes the following astounding announcement: "Numerous diamonds have been found in our county of princely value, and are in existence to-day, ornamenting the bosom or fingers of American people. We know of one, picked up on our streets a few weeks since, for which the owner has been offered $6,000."

The *American Machinist* gives the number of locomotives belonging to American railroads at 29,227. Reckoning the life of a locomotive at twenty-five years, there should be 1,169 of them constructed annually in order to maintain the stock. A car wheel lasts about eight years; we are using 10,000,000 of them, and produce 1,250,000 yearly.

In Hamilton, Ga., according to the *Journal* of that place, there lives a gentleman who finds that one species of meat for other men is poison to him. He cannot tolerate hens' eggs. "A sip of coffee settled with egg unsettles his stomach and makes him sick. The presence of egg in anything he eats nauseates him, and less than twentieth part of one egg has made him sick for days. To handle broken eggs blisters his fingers, and to eat a single egg he thinks would kill him."

As a result of a contest extending over several years, the San Francisco Board of Education has decided that the position of any female school teacher who marries becomes vacant. Another rule adopted by the Board abolishes corporal punishment in grammar and primary schools except by the principal, and he is forbidden to chastise pupils on the same day that the offense is committed. The rule also provides that no cruel or unusual punishment be allowed, and that there be no corporal punishment in high or evening schools or upon girls in any grade.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

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Henry Clay,
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Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

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PLUMBING,

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All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

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THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

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Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS. SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

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Is Cheap, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, STRONG, Does not rust or rattle. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same. Sends the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and sam- ples free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

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The Place to buy a nice Overcoat.

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Suitable for

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Public Grounds.

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The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

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May 4-1f

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate station arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all S shore points. Through passenger coach Philadelphia.

5.00 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and at intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.25 p. m. Fast Line daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Kinda, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5o a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARR. RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.27 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.55 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0o p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.3o a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.50 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.1o p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 25	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Bellevue....	5 55	9 45	2 26
8 48	1 19	9 14	....Taylorville....	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	....Lackawanna....	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 34	1 05	8 59	....Pittston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	....West Pittston....	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Maltby....	6 33	10 17	3 00
8 13	12 43	8 39	....Bennett....	6 38	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 25	3 06
8 06	12 37	8 33	....Kingston....	6 43	10 27	3 08
8 03	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 26	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 20	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 39	11 55	7 58	....Shickshinny....	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	11 42	7 47	....Rick's Ferry	7 37	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 35	7 41	....Beach Haven....	7 43	11 16	4 03
7 05	11 28	7 34	....Berwick....	8 00	11 18	4 10
6 58	11 22	7 27	....Briar Creek....	8 06	11 24	4 16
6 54	11 18	7 23	....Willow Grove....	8 10	11 27	4 19
6 50	11 15	7 19	....Little Ridge....	8 14	11 40	4 23
6 42	11 08	7 11	....Espy....	8 21	11 46	4 30
6 36	11 01	7 05	....Bloomsburg....	8 28	11 52	4 36
6 30	10 54	7 00	....Rupert....	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 25	10 51	6 54	Catawissa Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	0 35	6 37	....Danville....	8 55	12 20	5 05
5 00	10 28	6 29	....Chulasky....	9 02	12 28	5 13
5 55	10 24	6 25	....Cameron....	9 06	12 32	5 16
5 40	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.